



## "The Nation's Quest."

### BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.  
Boston, June 18.—The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has passed, and with a scene of splendour and solemn grandeur which must ever be fresh in the recollections of the countless thousands who witnessed it. A more imposing scene has never been presented to an American eye, nor a more affecting one brought home to an American heart; and while patriotism has existence, our country a name, and the heroes of our glorious revolution a place in story, American bosoms will swell high with the recollection of this memorable day.

Contrary to the indications of the atmosphere on Thursday, the weather yesterday was very fine. The rain had cooled the air, and laid the dust. The sun rose in uncoloured majesty, and a richer and fresher green imparted additional beauty to the thick shrubbery of the city, and the romantic and undulating landscape of Charlestown, in the midst of which stands the hallowed height of Bunker Hill. The day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns from the Navy Yard. And as orders had been given for an early formation of the procession, the whole town was soon alive by the universal stirring of its own population, the tens of thousands who had for three days been pouring into it from all directions, and the members of the numerous societies which were to form at places previously designated, to join in the grand procession.

The troops of the city, consisting of several regiments, were designated to form the escort, and paraded in the mall, and the civil procession formed in Park and Beacon streets, and at ten o'clock the whole moved off, passing through many of the principal streets to Charlestown, in well arranged order, the escort followed by the survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill, the members of the Monument Association the Grand Lodge, General LAFAYETTE, and an immense multitude of societies, strangers and citizens.

The members of the several societies all wore their distinctive badges, and different badges were procured for the surviving soldiers of the battle of Bunker Hill, and those who had served elsewhere in the revolutionary army. Those who had served at Bunker Hill and elsewhere wore two badges. From the length of the procession, and the sinuous course of the streets there was no opportunity afforded of viewing the whole of it at any one time. But by a signal agreed upon, and given on the arrival of the head of the procession at Charlestown Bridge, it was ascertained that the rear was then passing the Old South Meeting House, being a distance, following the streets through which it passed, of about one mile and a half, formed six and seven abreast.

On ascending and passing round the height called Breed's Hill, which was in fact the site of the American redoubt, and the immediate scene of the bloody engagement on the 17th of June, 1775, a magnificent spectacle was presented to view, as the eye ran along the procession, and glanced upon the floating banners of the several societies, and the rich dresses of the various masonic orders, the burnished arms, the embroidered uniform and nodding plumes of the officers and soldiers; and last, though not least, the thousands of well dressed females who filled every window and piazza of Charlestown. Indeed, the windows of every house in Boston fronting the streets through which the procession moved were filled with the ladies, and the streets thronged with people. Aside from the usual pomp of military and civic possessions, the splendour of this was much increased by the clothing and emblems of the masonic fraternity, of whom there were from eighteen hundred to two thousand, arrayed in their various uniforms and jewels. The deep blue and purple sashes of the lower orders, the beautiful crimson ones of the companies of the Royal Arch Degree, and the rich black aprons and sashes of the Templars, ornamented with silver, combined to increase the splendor of the display and heighten the effect.

Arrived at the appointed place, the procession was formed into a hollow square, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected monument were performed in due and ample form, by the most worshipful grandmaster and officers of the Massachusetts grand lodge, assisted by Gen. LAFAYETTE, and the President of the Monument Association, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. The moment these interesting ceremonies were completed, at a given signal the welln rang with the loud buzzes of the assembled multitude; for it must be understood, that those who composed the procession, formidable as it was in length and numbers, formed but a small portion of the assemblage. There were, in addition, more than sixty thousand freemen, gazing intently, and with throbbing bosoms, upon the solemn spectacle.

The procession then moved a few rods to the rear, on the side of the hill where the British troops landed to make the attack, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the address of the President, and the religious exercises of the day, and where seats had been provided for the gentlemen composing the procession, and for a large number of ladies, forming a sort of semi-amphitheatre. On the lower side of this was erected a temple, ornamented with evergreens of various kinds, of festoons intertwined with a variety of flowers. Within this temple upon a platform, were seated the Governor, and other distinguished officers past and present, several distinguished guests from abroad, the leading committees, and those who were to take part in the exercises. On either side of this temple were wings, extending forward at an angle of about forty five degrees, to the distance of two hundred feet, covered with sail-cloth, and provided with seats for the ladies. And I need not say they were all filled. The seats for those

who formed the procession were upwards of sixty, capable of holding two hundred persons each and these were all filled; to that there was a seated audience, or rather there would have been, if all would have done as they should, of about fifteen thousand persons.

The exercises were commenced by a pious, fervent and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, chaplain of Col. Prescott's regiment, who was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The following beautiful hymn, written for the occasion, by the Rev. John Pierpont, was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

O, is not this a holy spot!  
'Tis the high place of Freedom's birth:  
God of our fathers! is it not  
The holiest spot of all the earth?

Quenched is thy flame on Horeb's side:  
The robber roams o'er Sinai now;  
And those old men, thy seers, abide  
No more on Zion's mournful brow.

But on this hill thou, Lord, hast dwelt,  
Since round its head the war-cloud curl'd,  
And wrapped our fathers, where they knelt,  
In prayer and battle for a world,

Here sleeps their dust; 'tis holy ground:  
And we the children of the brave,  
From the four winds are gathered round,  
To lay our offering on their grave.

Free as the winds around us blow,  
Free as yon waves below us spread,  
We rear a pile, that long shall throw  
Its shadow on their sacred bed.

But on their deeds no shade shall fall,  
While o'er their couch the sun shall flame:  
Thine ear was bowed to hear their call,  
And thy right hand shall guard their fame.

The President of the association DANIEL WEBSTER, Esq. then rose and pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have no time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance. He commenced with a rapid and glowing allusion to the three great epochs which distinguished the history of our country; its discovery, its settlement and its revolution; of which latter, one of the most splendid events was the action fought on the ground where were assembled. He noticed the cause which had brought us together: to erect a monument in commemoration of the gallant action of this day, fifty years since, and to manifest to succeeding generations, that we were not unmindful of the blessings which were purchased at the price of so much valuable blood. He then addressed with feeling eloquence the survivors of the battle, at the close paying a finished tribute to the memory of WARREN. He next addressed the survivors of the revolution, and spoke in person to the man, who, yet alive, has passed uncontaminated through the vicissitudes of a most appalling revolution, who all-gloriously rode out that tempest in which empires swung from their moorings, and who thrice, in his eventful life, has beheld a nation bending in lowly gratitude before him, and pouring out at his feet the universal tribute of heartfelt admiration.

These addresses took up rather more than half of the discourse. Mr. WEBSTER then proceeded to some of the reflections to which the occasion naturally led, particularly when considered in connexion with its effects on other nations. He delineated, with the discrimination of the statesman and the eloquence of the orator, the present political state of Europe, the bearings of the political question which is there at present agitated, and the controlling power which Providence has assigned to this country over the civilized world. He concluded by urging the high patriotism, the devoted love of country, to which these considerations naturally incited us. The address was delivered in clear and audible tones of voice, and with great effect notwithstanding the orator laboured under the fierce blaze of the sun pouring the whole time directly upon his uncovered head. The bursts of applause often compelled him to pause, and the conclusion was followed by long and continued cheers.

The following hymn, by the Rev. James Flint, written for the occasion, was then sung to the tune of St. Martin's.

O glorious day! that saw the array  
Of freemen in their might,  
When here they stood, unused to blood,  
Yet dared the unequal fight.

The sons are met to own the debt  
Due to their fathers' fame;  
And here they place the column's base  
To bear their deathless name.

'Tis not that here the victor's cheer  
Rung o'er the falling foe—  
That earth has drank of many a rank  
The lifeblood's gushing flow:

The pledge here given to earth and heaven,  
Freemen to live or die—  
This gives their fame its sacred claim  
To immortality.

To God who willed a state to build,  
Based on the rights of man,  
Glory we give who this day live  
To hail th' accomplished plan.

A concluding address to the throne of grace, was offered by the Rev. James Walker; after which, the following Ode was sung to the tune of "Ye Mariners of England."

Why hangs the sword unhoisted?  
Why sleeps the weary gun,  
And why your eagle fold his wing,  
As if death's work were done?

it is, that on this sacred hill  
Your gallant fathers bled,  
And your shore  
Never more  
Shall bear the hostile tread;  
Then treasure till life's latest hour  
The memory of the dead.

They knew the hour of slavery  
Brings ages of despair,  
And they cast away the servile chain  
For willing slaves to bear:  
Too proud were they to bend the knee  
Till life's last power was fled;  
Then they gave  
To the grave  
Both the young and the hoary head.  
Oh! treasure till life's latest hour  
The memory of the dead.

Oh! that those sons of glory  
From every grave would start,  
To welcome now the Nation's Friend,  
The dear to every heart,  
The Pilgrim to their sainted tomb  
By high devotion led,  
To declare  
And to share  
The honors of the dead;

To treasure till his life's last hour  
The memory of the dead.  
The day went down that evening  
In glory and in tears;  
But lasting honour crowns them now  
Through all departing years:  
And, now the star of glory burns  
Where once those tears were shed,  
Let us raise  
Songs of praise  
In memory of the dead.  
And treasure till life's latest hour  
The memory of the dead.

The hymns were sung with great solemnity and the effect increased by an excellent band. The rich swelling tones of Old Hundred, in particular, went to the heart, and thrilled every bosom.

The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. An awning had been erected, provided with tables and seats for between four and five thousand persons. Four thousand four hundred plates were set, and one one was unoccupied. The dinner was as good as could be expected, considering it was emphatically provided for an army. After the cloth was removed, the regular toasts were drunk, interspersed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

"The 17th of June, 1775: The marble may moulder; but while a heart beats in an American bosom, there will be a tablet from which the record of that day's glory shall never be effaced."

This toast was followed by the following original ode, the chorus being repeated at the end of every verse:

BY RUFUS DAWES.  
Let Freedom's banner swell with patriot pride!  
While Glory's iron heralds proclaim along the shore,

The day! when Albion crimsoned Charles's tide  
And Bunker shook beneath the battle's roar:  
How majestic the spirit, that rode upon her thunder,

Whose bolts, indignant, broke oppressions' chains  
Asunder;

When first our yeoman band,  
The bulwark of the land,  
Like monarch oaks, withstood  
The dark contending flood,

And bought with blood a freeman's right, our heritage to be.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!  
Our Genius gave the mandate, declaring we were free.

Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!  
And Independence seal'd the high decree.

Arise! Arise! ye patriot spirits, rise!  
And hail the glorious morn, when your star of freedom rose;

When Bunker hurled her lightnings, like the skies.

And poured a flaming torrent on her foes:  
When our sires, our gallant sires, their dearest birthright shielded,

And wrote our Magna Charta in the sacred blood they yielded;

Whose monument shall stand  
In Alpine glory, grand;  
Where our mountain bird shall soar,  
When around the tempests roar,

Their lifted pile's gigantic strength, exultingly to see.

Should hostile legions darken round the land,  
Your rock-enclosed shore presuming to invade;

Thy towering temple, Liberty! would stand,  
To blast thy fell oppressors with its shade;  
In grandeur unrivalled thy pillared dome ascending,

Shall strengthen on, from age to age our fathers' fame extending;

While round thee fanes decay,  
Exempt from ruin's sway,  
Thy stately front, sublime,  
Shall stand the proof of time,

And, midst its beating storms, secure unshaken ever be.

Arise! Arise! ye patriot spirits rise!  
Our jubilee of glory demands a nation's song!  
Triumphant music wake, with glad surprise,  
Till echo every rapturous strain prolong:  
Let thy clarion of fame from shore to shore be sounded;

And lo! Paans ring, through heaven's high arch unbounded;  
Let the trumpet proudly swell  
Wake, wake the inspiring shell!  
While the rosy cup gushes round,  
With ruby nectar crowded,  
And we drink to them who nursed with blood our drooping freedom tree!

"The Militia: What more than to pronounce the name of Bunker Hill, to proclaim its character to the world."

"The Committee of Safety: The early guardians of our nation's rights; fearless as faithful in the execution of their trust."

"The Martyrs of Bunker Hill Battle: We inhale the air they breathed; we tread the ground they trod; we surround the altar where their lives were offered: We swear devotion to their cause."

ODE, BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.  
Tune, "Scots wha hae."  
"Spread your banners to the sky!  
Let the red cross dance on high!  
Charge! their unfledged bird will fly  
When our trumpets blow,  
When they hear our lion roar,  
From the ships and from the shore,  
Then, my lads, ye'll see no more  
Of your rebel foe!"

Stand, the ground's four own, my braves!  
Will you give it up to slaves?  
Will ye look for greener graves?  
Hope ye mercy still?  
What's the mercy despot's feel?  
Hear in that battle peal!  
Reed it on yon bristling steel!  
Ask it:—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?  
Will ye to your homes retire?  
Look behind you they're on fire!  
And, before you, see;  
Who have done it! from the vale  
On they come! and ye will quail!  
Lead on ram and iron hail,  
Let their welcome be.

In the God of battles trust!  
Die we may and die we must:  
But, O, where can dust to dust  
Be reconciled so well,  
As where heaven's deus shall shed  
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,  
And the rocks shall raise their head,  
Of his deeds to tell."

"Bunker Hill Monument: Its proud summit shall brighten with the morning's first beam, and the evening's last ray. It shall glow with a still richer and purer light in speaking their deeds who repose beneath it."

ODE.—BY DR. PERCIVAL.  
When our patriot fathers met  
In the dark and trying hour,  
While the hand of Britain yet  
Pressed us with its weight of power,  
Still they dared to tell the foe,  
They were never made for slaves,  
Still they bade the nations know,  
They were free as ocean's waves.

Yonder is the glorious hill,  
Where their blood was nobly shed;  
Never with a firmer will  
Hearts of freemen beat and bled;  
Shall the son forget his sire?  
Not the admiring world shall see  
High a pillared tomb aspire,  
Like a tower of Liberty.

Now the arch of empire swells  
Proud and daring, fixed and strong,  
While the hand of ruin fells  
Nations that have flourished long;  
Lofter the temple springs,  
Telling on its front sublime,  
How it scorns the rage of kings,  
And the wasting tooth of time.

From its high and lifted brow,  
See! it sends a wakening light,  
Where a word is slumbering now  
In the shades of eastern night:  
They shall feel the quickening fire  
Rise and run to meet the day,  
And their hearts shall never retire,  
Till their chains are rent away.

None shall ever rashly dare  
Lift his hand against this shrine,  
While its pediment shall bear  
Names, so honored and divine,  
High above the sacred band,  
There in light unfading set,  
Like twin stars of glory, stand  
WASHINGTON & LAFAYETTE.

The survivors of Bunker Hill battle: The gloom of that day may dwell on their recollection but in the brightness of this, they feel that they fought under the auspices of Heaven.

Lexington and Concord: There the earnest was given, that a people, resolved to be free, can never be enslaved.

The President of the United States. The Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Continental Army: Whom victory could not elate; whom defeat could not depress; their cause, their country, their trust, their GOD.

The memory of Washington. The embodied wisdom of the nation; which wrought the freedom of one hemisphere, and promulgated the principles which will emancipate the other.

The memory of Warren: Associated with this occasion, his name comes to us "as the gentle rain from Heaven, refreshing the place beneath."

The orator of the day: A statesman and patriot

riot who, knows no party but his country, who feels no impulse but her welfare.

The Grecian and Spanish Patriots: The voice that spoke from these heights has been re-echoed from the Andes, and heard along the shores of the Morea.

In a word, every thing conspired to render this one of the most interesting fetes we ever attended. The collection of so many survivors of this hard fought and glorious day, and of so many revolutionary heroes of other and equally hard fought fields, the recollection of the feelings of this moment fifty years ago the wonderful series of almost miracles, which have since that time distinguished our country, and astonished the world, and the anticipation of the next fifty years to come, were sufficient to attract the attention of every man who had ever learned to think, and to fill the mind with all that was solemn, joyful, grateful, and patriotic.

BUNKERS HILL.  
The fiftieth Anniversary of the memorable Battle of BUNKERS HILL, was celebrated on the 17th ult. when the cornerstone of an Obelisk to commemorate that transaction, was, agreeable to previous notice laid.

As that event has excited much curiosity in the minds of the American people, we have this day given an account of the proceedings on that interesting occasion; and as an appendage to the account, we have also given the official reports of that important Battle, by the officers of both armies.

Copy of a Letter from the Honorable Lieutenant General GAGE, to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated Boston June 25, 1775.

MY LORD,—I am to acquaint your Lordship of an action that happened on the 17th instant, between his Majesty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

An alarm was given at break of day on the 17th inst. by a firing from the Lively ship of war; and advice was soon afterwards received that the rebels had broke ground, and were raising a battery on the heights of the peninsula of Charlestown, against the town of Boston. They were plainly seen at work, and, in a few hours, a battery of six guns played upon their works. Preparations were instantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 6th, 36th, 48th, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of Major General Howe, and Brigadier General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninsula without opposition under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels, and boats, by whose fire the rebels were kept within their works.

The troops formed as soon as landed; the light infantry posted on the right; and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 36th battalions drew up in the rear of those corps, and the 4th and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force and strongly posted. A redoubt thrown up on the 16th, at night, with other works full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body posted in the houses in Charlestown, covered their right flank; and their centre and left were covered by a breast work, part of which cannon proof, which reached from the left flank redoubt to the Mystic or Medford river.

This appearance of the rebels' strength and the large columns seen potting in to their assistance, occasioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1st battalion of Marines; the whole, when in conjunction, making a body something above 2000 men. These troops advanced, formed in two lines and the attack began by a sharpshotted from our field pieces and howitzers; the lines advanced slowly, and frequently halting to give time for the artillery to fire. The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breast-work, to take the rebel line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, supported by the 5th and 42d battalions. These orders were executed with perseverance, and a heavy fire from the vast number of the rebels; and notwithstanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brigadier General Pigot, who engaged also with the rebels at Charlestown, which at a critical moment was set on fire, the Brigadier pursued his point, and carried the redoubt.

The rebels were then forced from other strong holds, and pursued till they were drove clear off the peninsula, leaving the pieces of cannon behind them.

The loss the rebels sustained must have been considerable, from the great numbers they carried off during the five days of action, and buried in holes since discovered, exclusive of what they suffered by the shipping and boats; near one hundred were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of which are since dead.

I enclose your Lordship a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops.

This action has shown the superiority of the King's troops, who, under every disadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, strongly posted, and covered by breast works.

The conduct of Major General Howe was conspicuous on this occasion, and his example spirited the troops, in which Maj. Gen. Clinton assisted who followed the reinforcement. And in justice to Brig. Gen. Pigot, I am to add, that the success of the day must, in a great measure, be attributed to his firmness and gallantry.

Lieut. Colonels Nesbit, Abercrombie, and Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spence, Smit, Mitchell, Pitcairne, and Short executed themselves remarkably; and the valour of



he British officers and soldiers in general, was a no time more conspicuous than in this action. I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. GAGE.

Return of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops, at the attack of the redoubts and entrenchments on the heights at Charlestown, June 17, 1775.

TOTAL.—1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 7 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 15 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, 101 rank and file, killed; 3 Majors, 27 Captains, 32 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 40 Sergeants, 12 Drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Capt. Downes of the 6th regiment, & Lieut. Higgins of the 52, died of their wounds on the 24th inst.

The following is an account of the battle of Bunker's Hill, published by order of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, viz:

The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts have published the following account of the action at Bunker's Hill.

In obedience to the order of the Congress, this committee have enquired into the premises, and upon the best information obtained, find that the commanders of the New England army had about the 14th ult. received advice that Gen. Gage had issued orders for a party of the troops under his command to post themselves on Bunker's Hill, a promontory just at the entrance of the peninsula at Charlestown, which orders were soon to be executed; upon which it was determined, with the advice of this committee, to send a party who might erect some fortification upon the said hill, and defeat this design of our enemies. Accordingly on the 16th ult orders were issued, that a detachment of 1,000 men should that evening march to Charlestown, and entrench upon that Hill. Just before 9 o'clock, they left Cambridge and proceeded to Breed's Hill, situated on the farther part of the peninsula, next to Boston; for, by some mistake, this hill was marked out for the entrenchment instead of the other. Many things being necessary to be done preparatory to the entrenchments being thrown up, which could not be done before, least the enemy should discover and defeat the design, it was nearly twelve o'clock before the work was entered upon. They were then carried on with the utmost diligence and alacrity, so that by the dawn of the day, they had thrown up a small redoubt, about eight rods square. At this time a heavy fire began from the enemy's ships a number of floating batteries, &c. from a fortification of the enemy's upon Copp's Hill, in Boston, directly opposite to our little redoubt. An incessant shower of shot and bombs, was rained by these upon our works. The provincials continued to labor indefatigably till they had thrown up a small breastwork extending from the east side of the redoubt to the bottom of the hill, but were prevented from completing it by the intolerable fire of the enemy.

Between twelve and one o'clock a number of boats and barges, filled with the regular troops from Boston, were observed approaching towards Charlestown. These troops landed at a place called Morton's point, situated a little to the eastward of our works. This brigade formed upon their landing, and stood thus formed till a second detachment arrived from Boston to join them. Having sent out large flank guards, they began a very slow march towards our lines. At this instant, smoke and flames were seen to arise from the town of Charlestown, which had been set on fire by the enemy, that the smoke might cover their attack upon our lines, and perhaps with a design to rout or destroy one or two regiments of Provincials who had been posted in that town. If either of these was their design, they were disappointed; for the wind shifted on a sudden, carried the smoke another way, and the regiments were already removed. The Provincials, within their entrenchments, impatiently waited the attack of the enemy; & reserved their fire until they came within 9 or 12 rods and then began a furious discharge of small arms. This frightened the enemy, which they for some time returned without advancing a step, and then retreated in disorder, with great precipitation, the place of landing, and some of them sought refuge even within their boats. Here the officers were observed by the spectators on the opposite shore to run down to them using the most pious gestures, and pushing the men forward in their swords. At length they were rallied, & marched up with apparent reluctance towards the entrenchment. The Americans again reserved their fire until the enemy came within five or six rods, and a second time put the regulars to flight, who ran in great confusion towards their boats. Similar and superior exertions were not necessarily made by the officers which notwithstanding the men discovered an almost insuperable reluctance to fighting in this cause were again successful. They formed once more and having brought some cannon to bear in such a manner as to rake the inside of the breastwork from one end of it to the other, the provincials retreated within their little fort. The Ministerial army now made a decisive effort. The fire from the ships and batteries, as well as from the cannon in front of their army, was redoubled. The officers in the rear of their army was observed to goad forward the men with renewed exertions, and they raked the redoubt on three sides at once. The great work on the outside of the fort was abandoned; the ammunition of the Provincials was expended, and few of their arms were fixed with bayonets.

Can it then be wondered, that the word was given by the commander of the party to retreat? But this he delayed till the redoubt was half filled with Regulars and the Provincials had kept the enemy at bay some time, confronting them with the but ends of their muskets. The retreat of this little band of brave men would have been effectually cut off, had it not happened that the flanking party of the enemy, which was to have come upon the back of the redoubt, was checked by a party of the Provincials, who fought with the utmost bravery, and kept them from advancing farther than the beach; the engagement of these two parties was kept up with the utmost vigor; and it must be acknowledged that this party of the Ministerial troops evinced a courage worthy a better cause; all their efforts, however, were insufficient to compel the Provincials to retreat till their main body had left the hill, perceiving this was done they then gave ground, but with more regularity than could be expected of troops who had no longer been under discipline, and many of whom never before saw an engagement.

In this retreat, the Americans had to pass over the neck which joins the Peninsula of Charlestown to the main land. This neck was commanded by the Glasgow man of war, and two floating batteries, placed in such a manner, as that their shot raked every part of it. The incessant fire kept up across this neck had, from the beginning of the engagement, prevented any considerable reinforcements from getting to the provincials on the Hill, and it was feared it would cut off their retreat, but they retired over it with little or no loss.

With a ridiculous parade of triumph, the Ministerial Generals again took possession of the Hill, which has served them as a retreat in flight from the battle of Concord. It was expected that they would prosecute the supposed advantage they had gained by marching immediately to Cambridge, which was distant but two miles and which bridge, which was in a state of defence. This they were not then in a state of defence. This they were not then in a state of defence. This they were not then in a state of defence.

The loss of the New England army amounted, according to an exact return, to 145 killed and missing, and 304 wounded; 30 of the first were wounded and taken prisoners by the enemy. Among the dead was Major Gen. Joseph Warren, a man whose memory will be endeared to his countrymen, and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valor shall be esteemed among mankind. The heroic Col. Gardner, of Cambridge, has since died of his wounds; and the brave Lieut. Col. PARKER, of Chelmsford, who was wounded and taken prisoner, perished in Boston goal. These three, with Major Moore, and Major McClary, who nobly struggled in the cause of their country, were the only officers of distinction which we lost. Some officers of great worth, though inferior in rank, were killed whom we deeply lament. But the officers & soldiers in general who were wounded, are in a fair way of recovery. The town of Charlestown, the buildings of which were in general large and elegant, and which contained effects belonging to the unhappy sufferers in Boston to a very great amount, was entirely destroyed, and its chimneys and cellars now present a prospect to the Americans, exciting an indignation in their bosoms which nothing can appease but the sacrifice of those miscreants who have introduced horror desolation and havoc into these once happy abodes of liberty, peace and plenty.

We wish for no further effusion of blood, if the freedom and peace of America can be secured without it; but if it must be otherwise, we are determined to struggle. We disdain life without liberty.

Oh Britons! be wise for yourselves before it is too late and secure a commercial intercourse with the American Colonies before it is forever lost; disarm your ministerial assassins put an end to this unrighteous and unnatural war, and suffer not any rapacious ideas to amuse you with the unprofitable despot of your right to tax and officer the Colonies, till the most profitable and advantageous trade you have is irretrievably lost. Be wise for yourselves, and the Americans will contribute to and rejoice in your prosperity.

J. PALMER, Per order.

## DOMESTIC.

### OHIO CANAL.

MICHAEL T. WILLIAMS, Esq. one of the acting Canal Commissioners, is now in this city, and from him we are happy to learn, that the incipient stages of this great work are in rapid progress, under the most favorable and flattering circumstances: That twenty-four miles, including twenty-seven locks, at the Licking and Portage summits, with the large Reservoir on the latter level, have been put out to able, responsible, and experienced contractors, at from six to eight per cent, less than the estimated cost by the Chief Engineer, as reported to the Legislature last winter.—That these contractors are now busily employed in making all the necessary preparations for commencing their work with energy, immediately after the fourth of next month. Thus far there has been no want of contractors. More than seventy, who have been engaged in the construction of the New York canals are applicants for contracts in Ohio, in addition to many of our own enterprising and industrious citizens. The contracts are generally of quarter or half mile sections, and in no instance has any been taken at a higher rate than the estimated expense, and with one exception, they have all been put out at a less sum.

Mr. Williams also informs us that Judge Bates, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Forrer, and himself, will meet at Middletown to-morrow, when they will commence locating the line to Hamilton, and will be able to put out contracts by the 10th or 15th of next month. We also understand, it is the intention of the Commissioners to enter into contracts, during the present season, to be completed by the first of October, 1826, to the amount of one million of dollars, and that these contracts will include the entire line from Middletown to this place.

We are also happy to say, that the report, stating that Mr. Williams had become a contractor for a part of the canal on the Licking summit, is entirely destitute of any foundation in truth. He has no interest in any contract, nor has he been concerned in any, other than in his capacity as one of the acting Canal Commissioners. When the enemies of our canal policy resort to falsehood as the means of embarrassing the undertaking, we would recommend to them to harp on some object within the range of probability.

### ORGANIC REMAINS.

Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Samuel W. Schofield, has discovered from the low prairie grounds between Plaquemine and the Lakes, a number of remains of the most gigantic size. They evidently belong to some class of animals now no longer in existence; whether antediluvian or not we are unable to say. The great Elephas mastodon or American Mammoth, described by Dr Mitchell as far inferior in size to these bones we have seen, from the circumstances of ambergris being collected in some quantity from the interior surface of the os parietal bone, we are led to the conclusion that they are of marine origin—but of what description

we are unable to conjecture. Upon examining these remains, we are easily led to give credit to the extraordinary relations given by Father Kircher, of the Kraken and Norway sea snake. This non-descript, when alive, must have equalled either of them in bulk.

It is much to be regretted, that the high stage of the water prevented Mr. Schofield from obtaining any more of these interesting remains; but there is considerable reason to hope that the whole skeleton may be completely disinterred. We earnestly hope as much for the reputation of our city, that these remains should not be suffered to leave this place to enrich any other collection—as well as that the munificence of our fellow-citizens will contribute pecuniary aid as will enable Mr. S. to succeed in adding more to his invaluable collection. There is every reason to believe that more could be obtained, with very little exertion. The situation of the place where these bones were found, is about 20 miles south east of Fort St. Philip, in the alluvial ground formed by the Mississippi River and the Lakes, and but a short distance from the sea. They appear to have been imbedded in a marley kind of sand—which appears to have the same preservative qualities as peat, which generally covers the bones of the great American mastodon.

We will attempt a brief description of those which have already been brought up to this city, and are now on board the steam-boat Expedition. They consist first of an enormous fragment of a cranium. It is about twenty-two feet in length, and in its broadest part four feet high, and perhaps nine inches thick. It is said to weigh about twelve hundred pounds. On the interior surface the vitreous table appears to be separated from the cancelli, for some way done—this table is perfectly firm, and in a perfect state of preservation; the digital depressions formed by the convolutions of the cerebellum are very perfect. The foramina for the passage of the sensorial nerves are very discernible. A large portion of the inner table of the inside of the cranium is joined by a very singular squamous suture. The inner surface appears in many places permanently discolored, by the bed of earth from whence it was taken. In the interior part of the cranium the diploë presents a very singular appearance—the cavities of which are very large, in some cases presenting holes of near an inch in diameter, and generally very regular. Upon what we judge to be the temporal portion a most singular process or elongation presents itself; it is eight feet in length, and of a triangular form, and about six inches thick, tapering gradually to the point. This singular appearance sets all our conjectures at defiance; it is of a spongy construction, with a rough and irregular surface. There appears to be no seat for the insertion of muscles, or foramina for the passage of the nerves, or blood vessels. This bone must have been covered for its whole length with a membrane; the cancelli are remarkably regular. There is a singular consolidation of the nasal and maxillary bones.—There are not united by any of the description of sutures found in quadrupeds, but from one entire mass, of uniform consistence all through. A large groove or canal presents itself in the superior portion of this bone, upon the sides of which considerable quantities of ambergris may be collected; which appears to have suffered little or no decomposition or change by age. It burns with a beautiful bright flame, and emits an odoriferous smell white burning; it is of a greasy consistence, similar to adipocere.

The foramen for the transmission of the facial nerve is of an immense size.

In the inferior portion of this stupendous bone there appears to be an articulating depression, in which the superior angle of the maxillary inferior might have articulated.

The other bones are—one of a cylindrical shape, with a round head similar to the humerus in quadrupeds. It is about two feet in length, and about ten inches in diameter, with two processes near the head, in some respects similar to the trochanters of the femoris. The cartilaginous extremities appear to have been entirely detached. Upon one end a surface for the articulation of two bones appears, one of which is in the collection. This bone is over one foot in length, and of a flattened cylindrical shape; the cartilaginous extremities are also gone. It is of a firmer consistence than any of the other bones, with a singular irradiation, of ossific appearance, on the outside surface. These two bones are probably the leg of the animal.

There are also lumbar, dorsal and cervical vertebrae. The cylindrical portion of those of the first class are fourteen inches in diameter, with transverse processes, in every respect like those of quadrupeds. One of them has the intervertebral substance completely detached; it is about twelve inches in diameter, and perhaps two inches thick in the centre, tapering gradually to the extremities; this specimen is in a perfect state of preservation. In the articulation of these bones there is considerable analogy to the human vertebrae.

Our time at this moment, forbids our entering into a more particular description of these interesting remains of probably a former world. We are much at a loss also in the anatomical description, as we can form no analogy from comparative anatomy, to enable us to decide to what genus this animal belonged. The allusion situation where they were found justifies the opinion that they must have been deposited there by the ocean, but at what period, we are lost in conjecturing. To judge from the appearance of this portion of the cranium which we have seen—if this monster was of the Balanus species. His length could not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, it is stated that from this place, where these remains were discovered, a large carnivorous tooth was found, and has been carried away. It is also related, that in the year 1709, many remains of antediluvian creation were taken up near this same place, and shipped to Europe. Mr. Schofield feels the most perfect conviction that he could, at a slight expence, collect many more. Every friend of science must feel highly interested in his exertions. We heartily wish him success; and have no doubt that the liberality and munificence of the citizens of New Orleans will assist him in his praiseworthy exertions.

N. Orleans Gaz.

From the Frankfort Argus.  
NEW LAWS.

On our first page will be found the system of Execution Laws lately enacted or adopted, or decreed, by the Judges of the Federal Court, in pursuance of the principle lately settled by the Supreme Court at Washington. That these provisions under the name of 'Rules,' are actually laws in their effects, there can be no manner of doubt. But whether they should be called Laws of the United States or laws of Kentucky, we are at some loss to determine; for while their operations are not to extend beyond the limits of Kentucky, they are enacted and promulgated by officers of the United States and apply only to proceedings in the national tribunals. But it is of little importance by what name they are called: for an effect they are a plain, palpable example of JUDICIAL LEGISLATION, verifying all that had been predicted by the country party of Kentucky relative to the strides of judicial power.

In the first section of this code, imprisonment for debt is restored both against males and females, contrary to the declaration of the people's representatives in this state that it should be forever abolished. The Marshal is required to arrest the bodies of men and women, and deliver them to Kentucky jailers to be placed in close confinement, unless they can give security to keep the bounds; which is unauthorized by any existing law except

the order of two judges. What can legislative power do more? What is more sacred than the liberty of the citizen, and what security have we for any thing when this can be wrested from us by laws enacted without our consent or that of our representatives freely chosen? We could have wished that women at least had been excepted instead of being expressly included in this revival of a barbarous custom. They are defenceless and weak; they neither protest against governmental acts nor seek redress by remonstrance or arms. If men who choose rulers and wield the whole power of society, long submit to such a vital encroachment upon their power to make the laws by which they shall be governed, they will deserve to be stripped of that power and subjected to a few individuals who may make the laws, adjudicate upon them and carry them into execution.

In the sixth rule a replevin of three months is granted upon all executions emanating from the federal court without regard to the date of the contract or the laws under which it was made. In 1818 the constitutionality of the Kentucky replevin laws was agitated before this court, and they decided that they were constitutional, or at least that the unquestioned practice of the states from the date of the constitution, had given such sanction and it was too late to question their validity. About the time our own Judiciary, became restive under the rule of the people, this question was again brought before the federal court, when one of the Judges (Trimble) had changed his mind and pronounced them unconstitutional. Judge Todd, however, generally inclined to favor state rights, adhered to his former opinion and on this division the question was carried up to the Supreme Court. That tribunal tells them it is unnecessary to decide this question because the state laws are not obligatory upon them, and bids them form just such a code of execution laws as they think proper. Well, here comes the code and one of its leading features is a retrospective replevin, which Judge Trimble, as well as our state Judges, had declared to be unconstitutional when enacted by the legislature.

Worse still! The laws of Kentucky provided that where property should be sold without a replevy, it should be sold on a credit. The constitutionality of this credit sale was contested before the federal court, and both judges concurred in the opinion that it was unconstitutional, because it impaired the obligation of contracts by substituting the sale bond for the original contract. Well, the 7th section of this judicial code provides, that where lands are sold without a replevy, they shall be sold on three months' credit, the purchaser giving bond with security &c. Thus, although the legislative power of the states can pass replevin laws or allow credit sales, the federal judges may do both with impunity! While their friends and those of our late court of appeals, are preaching up the sacred regard which is due to the obligation of contracts they impair that obligation with the utmost indifference! They have declared that a credit sale impairs the obligation of contracts; they allow credit sales; therefore, according to their own doctrines, they impair the obligation of contracts.

But it may be said, the restriction in the constitution applies only to the state legislatures, not to the judges, and especially not to the federal judges. True, most true. But Congress has no power to impair the obligation of contracts more than the state legislatures, because it is not delegated to that body. Being forbidden to the states and not delegated to the nation, it does not exist in our system of government. We ask pardon—it seems in these latter days to have been discovered in the judges, whose legislative power our conventions never thought of restoring!

There is another principle in this code, covered a little more deeply, but yet palpable, which deserves attention. It will be seen on the face of it, that lands are subject to execution. At an early period, Congress passed an act adopting the execution laws of the several states as those by which the federal courts were in each state to be governed. The supreme court has lately decided, that this adoption extended only to the execution laws then in existence. There was not then in existence any law which subjected lands to sale under execution in Virginia or Kentucky, except for debts due to the state. Of course, no law of any legislative body applicable to the proceedings of the federal courts, existed at this day by which lands would be subjected to execution under process from those courts. Yet it will be seen by this judicial code, that lands equally with other property, are subjected to sale. By what authority? Why, the supreme court decided that although the state execution laws were not obligatory upon the federal courts, they might yet adopt them if they thought proper; and the judges of Kentucky have thought proper to adopt the law of the state. Lands are, therefore, subjected to sale by the Marshal of Kentucky under no other authority than an order of court or a rule of proceedings. The statute has no authority until the court gave it authority by its adoption, and we need not use an argument to show that this was as complete an act of legislation as if they had originally penned, passed and published it.

This whole code of 'rules' is essentially nothing else but law. It affects liberty and property. If any thing like it has ever appeared in any free country, except upon the statute book, we have not seen it. It deprives the citizen of his liberty; it subjects his property to execution. It does this in defiance of the code which has been declared by the legislature to be the laws of the state. Nor does it give in lieu of these laws, a system adapted to the condition of the whole American people, and enacted by the Congress of their representatives; but we have 2 men 2 judges, dependent on another government for their offices and salaries, prescribing a code which is limited in its operation to the boundaries of this state. Hamilton's governors, appointed by a president and senate for life, were only to have a negative upon the acts of the state legislatures; but the federal judges assume the power of enacting laws which are not even subject to a negative by the people's representatives!

We would say to the court party, talk of the Legislature assuming all the powers of government as much as you please, nothing in the annals of legislative proceedings can come up to the definition of despotism, at least in principle, so effectually as these encroachments of the federal judges. Who makes the law or rule subjecting us to imprisonment for debt and exposing our lands to sale? The two federal judges. Who adjudicates upon it in case of disputes and difficulties? The two federal judges. Who carried them into effect in pursuance of these judicial decisions? The two federal judges through their Marshals. These judges legislate, adjudicate and execute. When did the abused legislature of Kentucky ever so effectually assume upon themselves the three powers of government? NEVER! They are falsely charged with the very thing about which their accusers are guilty.

Our old court of appeals not only declared constitutional laws void, except when they might suit the creditor's interest or choice, but revived repealed laws to fit their theory of obligation. It was last year predicted, that if this were tolerated we should soon see judges exercising direct legislation. Lo, the fulfilment of the prediction! The supreme court has decided, that themselves or any inferior courts, may legislate, and the court in Kentucky has legislated. We do not blame these judges for acting; because the decision of their superior made it necessary; but we should not much relish the whole of the code they have given us, even had it come from a legitimate source. We would not have found much fault with the replevin & none with the credit sale; but we protest against imprisonment for debt in any shape, and especially against imprisonment of females. To evade the payment of debts when one has the a-

bility to pay them, is a crime against society which deserves punishment; but justice revolts at imprisoning a man on suspicion of crime. We should shudder to see a man made to declare on oath whether he had murdered his neighbor, and to call on a debtor to purge himself by oath, is to render him no less a self-accuser.

How the jailers of Kentucky will act when the Marshal brings them a prisoner, arrested by order of court, we know not. Should they call on him to produce the law which requires or authorizes them to receive such a prisoner what will he do? The only law which he can show, is the rule of the federal judges. Is that a law binding upon the Kentucky jailers? When even our acts of Assembly are declared not to bind the federal judges in their proceedings against our liberty and property, can it be that the 'rules' of those very judges are obligatory upon our state officers? Must we take their 'rules' as laws when they will not take our laws as rules? We shall be among the last to advise resistance to federal power; but we cannot advise submission to judicial usurpation, whether it come from the court of the nation or state. We hope, therefore that no Kentucky jailer will receive a debtor ordered into confinement contrary to the laws of his state, and that the legislature will prohibit the use of our jails for any such purpose. If the federal judges must have imprisonment for debt; if they must put even women into confinement; let them have their own jails and jailers, that we may share none of the odium, altho' we may be obliged to bear the oppression. Let them carry their principles in detail; form new codes of law wholly distinct from those of the state; fill the country full of their jails and petty officers; and if this do not awaken the people they will deserve to be crushed by the incubus of consolidation.

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1825.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

### SLANDER ABROAD.

We always believed that the slander sent to other states for political purposes, would recoil on the authors. A printer in Philadelphia by the way of apology for a delay, stated in his paper sometime ago, that he had received for publication, from citizens of Kentucky, sundry articles which he would attend to in due time. The following extracts show that all which is necessary for our brethren out of the state to see, is both sides of the question in dispute, to enable them to judge correctly. So much pains have been taken to poison the public mind with respect to the affairs in Kentucky, that it will require time, to heal the wound inflicted by the slanderer of our own citizens.

### EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"KING & QUEEN CITY, VA. JUNE 16, 1825.  
"I acknowledge my obligations to you for the 'papers you sent me. They have been in pretty constant circulation since I received them, and have been the cause of removing many prejudices in the minds of those who read them; particularly Judge Shannon's opinion.  
"A distinguished and intelligent old revolutionary officer, after reading it expressed his great astonishment, that such base perversions should be made of a subject not content to raise at home they wish to degrade their country's reputation abroad, which is already merged in obloquy and unmerited contempt. Such people deserve to be 'stripped and lashed naked through the world.'"

The following letter from Col. Young Ewing, we consider a complete set off to the letters of Col. Bowman and Col. Shelby, which is so much relied on by the enemies to the law reorganizing the Court of Appeals.

HOPKINSVILLE, June 4, 1825.

DEAR GENERAL:  
Your polite letter of the 24th last month is now before me, and in answer thereto will give you a few of my ideas however feeble they may be, on the Constitution, so far as my recollection serves me, from the debates in the Convention of which I was an humble member, and the limits of a letter will justify. As to the legislative and executive departments of our government, they are so well established and their powers so well defined in the Constitution, that there needs no explanation or comment. Seeing that no legislative act was necessary to bring these two departments into operation; and indeed it is through these departments alone, that the judiciary is brought into existence or ever could have existed. The words shall be, requires the interposition of the legislative and executive departments; nay I conceive it an injunction by which they were bound to act and thereby bring the third department into life and being. Nor was it doubted in convention, when on this subject, but that the two powers or departments had full and complete authority to organize, establish, regulate, amend, abolish, and re-organize the judiciary, whenever policy or prudence dictated the propriety of such a course, and that all courts, of every description, when erected or established by law, (as ordered by the constitution) were on the same footing as to the tenure of office, and that the name, and name only of the County Court and Court of Appeals should be retained, but as to the number of Judges or Justices of the peace, they are alone regulated by law, which was well understood in convention and never doubted by any member of that body. Nay, further, in argument it was admitted that the legislature would and ought to have power, to appoint what number of judges they might think proper, and regulate them by an increase or decrease according to the varying situation of government, and that the legislature would be the proper tribunal to which this discretion should be confided—seeing that they were to emanate annually from the people and of course would be the best judges how to regulate the judiciary. This was my view at that time nor did I hear a sentiment advanced to the contrary; and I have never heard it doubted from the commencement of our government until the last session of the legislature, but that the power rested in that body not only to reorganize but to increase or diminish the number of judges as policy dictated in all or any of the courts from the highest to the lowest tribunal.—Ye departed spirits, ye surviving heroes of the revolution, and ye patriots of the late war, tell me, I pray you tell me, for what purpose did you spend your time—exhaust your treasure—and spill your blood!

Was it to obtain and perpetuate freedom to the sons of America in order that they might rule themselves, by establishments of their own formation, to be regulated at will for the benefit and happiness of themselves (the people) for whom government is founded and courts established, and not for the judges as some have vainly said. Having had a share in this great and glorious contest I will give the answer—it was that the people should be free and rule themselves, and be the final expositors of their own constitution. As I have had thirty odd years experience in public life both in the field and counsels of my country, I have bestowed much reflection on the nature of, and principles upon which our government was founded; and particularly I have bestowed much time and attention on the subject of the late law reorganizing a Court of Appeals, and have no hesitation that the law is not only constitutional, but that sound policy required it.

In June 1792 a Court of Appeals was established and in operation for four years; and in November 1796, 1st. Littell, page 560, the legislature established a court of Appeals and repealed all other



laws on the subject by which law every judge and clerk was out of office. Several of the members of Convention were members of the legislature when the law passed and voted for it, (myself and others) at which time the constitutionality of the law was not doubted. In 1812-13, see acts of Assembly page 56, a law passed repealing the law of 1801 authorizing a fourth judge. Thus you see the legislature took from the bench of the court of Appeals one judge and retained the balance. Yes, and several of the members of the Convention were active in this thing, myself amongst the rest, and in all this we heard nothing about the power of the legislature thus to act—all was right, all was constitutional. But alas! since the establishment of the United States Bank amongst us the new theory of the obligation of contracts is found out, and our system of laws which have been acted upon and sanctioned by this state and the state of Virginia, also for upwards of thirty years, must now be declared void by these judges, two of whom with myself and others, all acting on oath, declared valid and constitutional.

Often reflect on Mr. Jefferson's expressions where he warns the people against the power in the hands of the judges (the judges) which they command not the sword or sceptre of a nation are the willing allies to both, and are ready to destroy, under the form of law, the balance of the government and to give their construction for the true constitution of the country.

As to the 12th section of the general provisions in the constitution I presume your ideas are correct, that it was to guard against the improper exercise of power which might be drawn from other parts of that instrument by construction or implication, terms which I am persuaded are often attempted to be used when and where they ought not. For I deny that implication alone, authorizes a judge to declare a law unconstitutional.

Thus, sir, I have given you a few broken ideas in answer to the contents of your letter, and have only to lament the want of talents to do that justice to the cause which its importance demands; a cause for which I have labored nearly forty years, and in which my very nature is indelibly entwined,—the cause of the PEOPLE, the cause of LIBERTY.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,  
YOUNG EWING.

Mr. Bradburn.  
Friend Smith acknowledges a hit in my last. That's candid, and gives the promise of something better. He asks very honestly, who could have thought that the Simplicity of this commonwealth would have been taken in & prefer such a man as Gen. Desha? I will answer the question I thought it, and you thought it, and so did divers others think it, whom the reporter man ought at for being too foolish. He set up his wise opinion as an unerring standard, and would listen to no other monitor. The consequence was that he was hit.

The same unerring head that dictated those opinions is still engaged in predictions. He said that he was deceived before by the candidate in opposition to G. Desha who informed him, no doubt, that he would certainly be elected by a large majority. We are thus led into the secret, of the source from whence Mr. Smith derived his intelligence. I presume Mr. Wickliffe and his coadjutors will not thank Mr. Smith for telling it. We may know from whom came the information on which his "official bulletin" published some weeks since, was founded. He said then, that the people's ticket, would be beaten by a majority of three to one. Let him ask the candidates on the other side now, and then make a new "bulletin" I guess, as the yankees say, that he will say no more about it. Judging from Mr. Wickliffe's disconsolate and despairing countenance during the last and present week, I would draw the conclusion that he believes that he will be beaten. I have stronger evidence of the fact, from the frequent caucuses held by the aristocratic party in Lexington as report say to look at one of their candidates and bring in another in his place. They are also disapproving the course pursued by their principal candidate, Mr. Wickliffe, because they have discovered that his abuse of our leading men instead of alienating the confidence of the people from them, is actually destroying their authority in the public estimation. If the just order to call in all Mr. Wickliffe's pamphlets, & apologise for issuing them; or at least compel him to acknowledge the misstatements which have been proven on him, in public discussion before the people, by the journal of the Legislature and other evidence, then they might hope to stop the reaction and changing of public opinion which is so extensively effecting in Fayette county. But they are incapable of so magnanimous effort. Mr. Wickliffe still circulates, to his own cost, his last "unimpaired effort" which is convicted of misstatement, whenever he meets his antagonists on the stump.

We should be sorry to see friend Smith so down in the spirit as that he could not make one resolute brag who knows but that some one or more votes may be obtained by it.

Pierce Butler we understand, has declined standing as a candidate for Congress. Therefore the candidates who will be before the people at the approaching election in this county will be,

FOR CONGRESS—  
HERMAN BOWMAR,  
JAMES CLARK,  
LEGISLATURE.  
SENATE.  
WALLER BULLOCK,  
ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
JOHN M. MCALLA,  
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,  
JACOB KIZER,  
JOSEPH GRAVES,  
ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
JAMES TRUE,  
HENRY C. PAYNE.

DIED.

On the 28th inst. (at the residence of his father Capt. John Lyle) in the vicinity of Lexington, JAMES LYLE, in the 20th year of his age.

—On the 1st inst. Miss Margaret, infant daughter of John H. Morton, Esq. of Lexington.  
—On the 2nd inst. Mrs. Martha Morrison, relict of the late Major John Morrison of Fayette county aged 75 years. Mrs. Morrison was the first white woman ever in the town of Lexington where she arrived in the year 1779.

—On the 3rd inst. Col. William Russell, an officer of the revolution, and one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky; and as the best evidence of his great worth, he at the call of his country, has spent the greatest part of his life, either in her councils or the field.

—On the same day in Lexington, Captain John C. Buckner.  
—On the 5th inst. Mrs. Eliza P. Todd, consort of Robert S. Todd, Esq. of Lexington.

—On the 6th inst. Major Robert Wilson of Fayette county.  
—On the 7th inst. Mrs. Alice Pitcher, consort of Mr. Benjamin Pitcher of Lexington.

—On the 7th inst. in Lexington, Mrs. Helen Foster, consort of John Foster, Esq. of Mississippi.

Barton W. Stone and J. Longley will preach on Sunday next in the Court House in this place at 11 o'clock.

**TO RENT LEASE OR SELL.**  
A neat small BRICK HOUSE four doors above Mrs. Keen's Inn on Main-Street. Possession is to be given by Mr. Noel, first of August.

WILLIAM S. DALLAM.  
June 30, 1825—27-3\*

**LITERARY NOTICE.**  
DURING the vacation the subscriber proposes to instruct a private class in MATHEMATICS, provided he receives a sufficient number of applications to authorize the undertaking. Terms will be made known on application at his room in the University, or residence.

THOMAS I. MATTHEWS.  
July 8, 1825—27-3\*

**To Printers!!**  
FOR SALE at this office, the following PRINTING Materials viz  
One Imperial Press and One super Royal Press,  
230 lb. Press  
200 do Long Primer  
186 do Bourgeois  
150 do Brevier  
46 do Double Pica  
25 do Cannon  
Together with 5 7/8, & 10 lines Pica and other Job letter.

Composing sticks  
17 feet double column rules for super royal or imperial paper.  
7 do double and single for advertisements.  
28 lbs Book and Newspaper Metal scabba-da.  
2 pair medium and super royal cases.  
One small job chase  
17 pair cases  
6 Case stands  
14 News Gallies  
1 Bank  
1 Imposing stone and stand &c &c  
The whole of the above articles are nearly new and may be had cheap for ready money.

**A LIST OF LETTERS,**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholasville Ky. which if not taken out in three months from this date, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. July 1, 1825

A.	Lafon Atwell
B.	Lewis Nancy
C.	Lowry John
D.	Lesly James
E.	Moss Ray
F.	McMurry Robert
G.	Morane William
H.	Mays Samuel
I.	McPheters Alexander
J.	McCampbell Andrew
K.	Meneffe Richard
L.	Netherland Benjamin
M.	Overstreet Nancy 7
N.	Oaks Catharine
O.	Patton James 2
P.	Rice Jefferson
Q.	Richards Alexander 3
R.	Roberts Nicholas
S.	Reed John 2
T.	Robinson Henry
U.	Rowland George
V.	Ross Moses
W.	Runnells Thomas
X.	Riggs Edmund
Y.	Stephens Richard
Z.	Shanklin Thomas
A.	Singleton Lewis
B.	Trebne David
C.	Vaughter Jesse
D.	Whip John 2
E.	Walters Stephen
F.	Walker A. J.
G.	Woodson Samuel H.
H.	Woods Richard
I.	Watson Patrick
J.	Webber Charles W.
K.	West Susanah
L.	Weber John
M.	Wake Alexander
N.	Wiles Jacob
O.	Webster A.
P.	Wallace Rebecca.
Q.	A YOUNG, P. M

**Handsome Engravings**  
WILL BE SOLD this day at 3 o'clock at DANIEL BRADFORD'S Auction Room a  
Handsome collection of  
PRINTS & DRAWINGS.  
Fit both to frame and for the CONSOLEURE'S Scrap Book.  
Saturday July 9. 1t

**Tobacco**  
Manufactory.  
WILLIAM H. NORTON.  
HAS opened a shop opposite Drs. Pindell and Satterwhite, where he has and will constantly keep on hand  
Best chewing Tobacco,  
Best Kentucky Spanish and common SEGARS.  
Scotch, Rappee and Maccouba Snuffs of superior quality. Wholesale or Retail.  
W H N Has recently commenced the manufacture of  
Wrought Nails,  
A supply of which, equal if not superior to any manufactured in the United States, will be constantly kept for sale at the above establishment.  
Lexington July 8, 27-3\*

**UNION PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.**  
An oration will be delivered in the Chapel of the University on Monday next the anniversary of the society at 10 o'clock A.M. by Wm. P. Churchill. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend.  
July 8, 1825.

**FOR SALE.**  
A VERY LIKELY MULATTO NEGRO GIRL, about five years of age.  
APPLY to the Printer for further information  
May 25, 1824. 21-3t.

**SEVENTH CLASS**  
**Grand Masonic Hall**  
**LOTTERY;**  
ALL TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY,  
Upon a New Plan & Easily Comprehended.

**SCHEME.**  
1 Pair of \$1000 is \$1000  
1 " of 500 is 500  
1 " of 100 is 100  
1 " of 50 is 50  
1 " of 20 is 20  
1 " of 10 is 10  
1 " of 5 is 5  
1 " of 2 is 2  
1000 Prizes \$5000  
871 Blanks.

2000 Tickets at \$2.50 is \$5000  
129 more Prizes than Blanks!!  
METHOD OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of \$2, to continue floating until completed, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner.

The 1000 prizes of \$2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of One Thousand Dollars. That is to say: if the 1000 do has prize should come out an odd number, then every odd number in the Scheme will be each entitled to a 2 dollar prize.

If the 1000 dollar prize should come out an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a 2 dollar prize.

The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.  
The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Manager to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares or tickets (no odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

Prizes will be paid in twenty days after drawing, and subject as usual to 20 per cent discount, if not demanded within four months after drawing, will be considered as donations.

Two hundred dollars of the highest prize will be paid in tickets or certificates of tickets in 8th Class. The 500 dollar prize will be paid in part by 80 tickets in present Class, from No. 1, to 80 inclusive, which are already sealed up and laid aside.

Certificates of Ten tickets each, will be sold for 17 dollars—wherein the Manager obligates himself to pay all said tickets may draw over TEN DOLLARS after deducting the discount, which gives to each purchaser ten chances of obtaining some of the Capital prizes at a risk of 17 dollars only.

In offering the above small Scheme, the Manager acts upon a certainty derived from experience, that small Classes will more speedily effect the finishing of the Grand Hall than large ones. He respectfully solicits the usual patronage of the friends of the Institution, and the public generally. The drawing will take place in all the month of July, and earlier if sales of Tickets will justify. Tickets can be obtained of the Venders at Scheme price until the 20th inst.—after which they will be advanced to THREE DOLLARS. It is therefore recommended that early purchases be made.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.  
June 9, 1825—23t

**J. M. Pike's**  
**COMPLETE PRIZE LIST**  
OF THE DRAWING OF THE  
Sixth Class,.....New Series,  
**Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.**

The following were the NINE NUMBERS drawn from the Wheel:

FIRST DAY.	SECOND DAY.
February 8th, 1825.	March 14th 1825.
No. 19 the First.	No. 9 the First.
No. 31 the Second.	No. 21 the Second.
No. 27 the Third.	No. 13 the Third.

THIRD DAY.  
June 13th, 1825  
No. 22 the First  
No. 32 the Second  
No. 17 the Third

Which enables the Manager to announce to the Public the following pleasing results:  
Ticket having the combination 17, 22, 32, is entitled to 2000 Dollars, and is jointly owned by the MASTER BUILDER of the Grand Masonic Hall and JOB H. PIKE, the father of the Manager.

Ticket 19, 27, 31, is entitled to 1000 Dollars, and is owned by Miss Taylor of Frankfort.

Ticket 13, 21, 29, is entitled to \$30 Dollars, and is owned by Messrs Joseph S. Winter and John Chamblin, of Lexington.

The 32 Tickets having on them Nos. 22, 32, each entitled to 100 Dollars, were handsomely distributed abroad, there being only four or five sold in Lexington.

The 32 Tickets having on them Nos. 19 and 31 each entitled to 50 dollars—The 32 Tickets having on them Nos. 17 and 22, each entitled to 25 dollars—The Tickets having on them Nos. 19, 27, 31, 27, 31, each entitled to 10 dollars—The Tickets having on them Nos. 13 and 21—13 and 29—21 and 29, or 27 and 31, each to 5 dollars. Such Tickets as may have Nos. 13 or 19, or 21, or 27, or 29, or 31, each entitled to 2 Dollars.

All other Tickets are Blanks.  
Prize Tickets will be paid immediately upon presentation. If not demanded before the 12th of December next, will be considered as DONATIONS, agreeably to scheme.

The above drawings were conducted under the immediate observation of Magistrates of the county, Trustees of the town, and Committee from the Grand Lodge, agreeably to law, and their respective certificates are filed in the Manager's Office.

The PRIZE LIST first appeared in the Reporter a few moments after the drawing was concluded, and the following errors escaped observation until some of the papers had been worked off and sent out, to wit—13, 11, 29, \$330, should read 13, 21, 29, \$530. "The Tickets having on them Nos. 17 and 32, \$25" should read Nos 17 and 22, \$25.

June 16, 1825—24t

**I have a likely Negro Woman,**  
Twenty two years of age, with three male children, for sale, or for exchange for a likely, young Negro man. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, three miles east of Lexington, on the Limesville road.  
BEVERLY A. HICKS.

July 1, 1825—26-t

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
**LA FAYETTE**  
**To the People.**

BRING a series of numbers published in this paper, and now collected and given in pamphlet form, with a sketch of the life of the venerable Apostle of Liberty, whose signature has been assumed, by the writer of these numbers, with the reasons why that name was preferred to any other.

In this small tract, the "principle that the people through their representatives, have the right to make the laws, and that public functionaries are responsible to them," is ably defended, as the foundation on which the Temple of Liberty is firmly based, and the doctrine of the irresponsibility of the Judiciary exploded.

**One Cent Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living two miles north of Lexington, on Saturday last the 25th ult. an apprentice boy to the coopers business named FRANCIS RIFFLE. All persons are cautioned from harbouring or employing him, as I am determined to prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law, and any person apprehending and bringing him to me, shall receive the above reward and no thanks.

DAVID WILSON.  
July 1, 1825—26-3t

**Important:**  
ON TO-MORROW AT 4 O'CLOCK  
TICKETS in 7th Class Grand Masonic Hall Lottery rise to THREE DOLLARS—until that time they can be purchased at

PIKE'S LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE  
For \$2.50 only. The unparalleled sales this far, enables the Manager to announce the drawing positively to take place about the

**BOTH INSTANT.**  
Those who are anxious to secure some of the valuable Prizes at the present low price are earnestly recommended to apply immediately.

The Scheme announces the rise to take place on the 1st of July, but by a wrong calculation made by the Manager, in the Reporter of Monday last, (thinking the month came in on Saturday, and saying "Saturday the 1st of July,") he considers it his duty to give the public until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to make their purchases at the original price.

July 1, 1825.

**PROPOSALS,**  
BY MOWRY & CAMERON, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.  
For printing by subscription, a Book to be entitled,

**The First Half Century**  
OF THE  
**U. STATES,**  
CONTAINING THE  
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,  
CONSTITUTIONS,  
AND  
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES,  
From 1776 to 1826.

With Six Engravings.  
TO CONTAIN:

1. The Declaration of Independence. 2. Articles of Confederation. 3. General Washington's resignation of his command of the Army of the United States, Dec. 23, 1783. 4. Constitution of the United States. 5. Constitutions of the several states, in the usual order of enumeration, with marginal notes. 6. President Washington's Inaugural Address, and all his speeches at the openings of Congress. 7. President John Adams's Inaugural Address, and all his speeches at the openings of Congress. 8. President Jefferson's Inaugural Address, and all his speeches at the openings of Congress. 9. President Madison's Inaugural Address, and all his speeches at the openings of Congress. 10. President Monroe's Inaugural Address, and all his speeches at the openings of Congress. 11. President John Quincy Adams's Inaugural Address, and his message at the opening of the 19th Congress. 12. Preceding each Inaugural Address, will be a handsome miniature likeness of the author, with a facsimile of his signature, and the date and place of his birth.

This collection will include all the inaugural and annual speeches and messages of all the Presidents from 1776 to 1826, which completes "The first half century of the United States." It will contain all the frames of government in force in these states, at the latter period. It will give us the faces, hand writing, style and sentiments of the successive heads of the Nation, for the first fifty years of its existence; and it will furnish us with an official summary of the national events, both foreign and domestic, so far as they have been supposed to affect the improvement, prosperity and tranquility of the country.

The compiler was led to the suggestion of this work, by the perplexity delay that he often experienced in searching for passages in the several constitutions, being obliged to wade through page after page, with irksome anxiety, unless he accidentally met with the object of his search. He has again found himself a much loss, if desirous of examining an old message of one of the late or former Presidents. They are only to be found in detached volumes, & incumbered with other matter—perhaps in some dusty newspaper file.

These searches have led him to reflect upon the convenience of having the whole of these papers in a single volume, unincumbered with other materials. The thought then struck him, that it might be very satisfactory and convenient to have marginal notes, to guide the inquirer to whatever he might be in quest of—to have with these state papers, a miniature likeness of the author of each—with a specimen of the hand writing in which they were originally penned, and the date and place of the author's birth.

These thoughts occurring, he submitted the plan to some of his friends—they approved and imbodied him to lay his proposal before the public, as follows.

**TERMS.**  
It will be printed on a large medium paper, of excellent quality, with a new long primer type, cast especially for the purpose, and delivered to subscribers handsomely bound, at three dollars a volume.

But for such as may choose to have the work in two volumes, it will be divided—the Constitutions in one volume, and the speeches and messages in another—or they may be subscribed for separately—the volume of Constitutions at 1 dollar 25 cents, and the other volume, containing the plates at 2 dollars 25 cents.

For every ten copies subscribed, the person providing them shall be entitled to one copy, provided he becomes responsible for the payment of the whole.

It is believed the whole will make about 700 octavo pages. The work will be put to press as soon as 1000 copies are subscribed for, by responsible persons.

The volumes will be about equal in size; but the engravings being all connected with the speeches, render it abundantly more expensive to the publishers.

Persons throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the foregoing proposal, and the favor will be reciprocated when requested, and such as may never want a like favor, we hope will find a sufficient inducement in the commission offered for procuring subscribers.

It is desired that the names of subscribers should be returned to the publishers, by the first of August next.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

**The Unprecedented Demand.**  
ALREADY made for tickets in the 7th Class Grand Masonic Hall Lottery justifies the manager to say the drawing will  
POSITIVELY BE MADE NEXT MONTH.  
**All in one Day.**

The novelty of the Scheme containing prizes than Blanks, the certainty of two tickets (one odd and one even number) drawing at least one prize and possibly THREE Prizes; the fact of all the prizes being floating from the opening of wheel until the drawing is completed, together with the unprecedented demand originating from the superior advantage which the Scheme presents, induces the manager to suggest to distant subscribers the propriety of sending their orders as soon as possible.

On the 1st Day of July Tickets will rise to THREE DOLLARS.  
J. M. PIKE, Manager.  
June 16th 1825—24-1t

**The United States Literary Gazette.**

THIS work has been before the public only a year. During that time it has received a larger subscription than any new periodical publication within our knowledge. And the subscription is now constantly increasing. The design of the work was universally approved by those whose practical knowledge of the state of our enlightened and "reading public," made them best qualified to judge both of its merits and of its probable success. It has succeeded. And the belief that we should "supply an existing demand," has been confirmed by its success. We shall, therefore, proceed in the execution of our design, with a firmness and confidence, which have received increased strength from assurances of support from gentlemen, whose interest in the literature of our country has long been felt and acknowledged.

The strength and variety of talents in our country were never so great, nor so deeply and universally engaged in their favorite pursuits, as at the present time. Some few gifted minds are devoted to almost every department of human knowledge with an energy and intensity, which cannot fail of results honorable to themselves and to the character of their country. The talents of our country are placed under circumstances in many respects peculiar to our country. And it would be an anomaly in the progress of the moral and intellectual condition of man, if these peculiar circumstances should not have their effect upon our literary and scientific productions. We have not yet equalled all the fine models in the arts and sciences, which have been set before us by nations older and under far different circumstances. But the intellectual energies of a young and thrifty nation cannot for ever be confined to imitation. They will find a more summary course to distinction, than to yield to others the privilege of making the model and deciding alone upon the merits of their imitation.

Where all the physical, moral, and intellectual powers of a country are developing themselves with such astonishing rapidity, it would be strange indeed, if the stronger and bolder minds, should not break out into some new channels, and show forms and modifications peculiar to the circumstances by which they are influenced.

We mean to watch the efforts of native genius & talents, and render to them the honor they deserve. But we mean not to encourage a childish national vanity. We can afford to discriminate among our productions. And while we bear decided testimony to the merits of those which are worthy, we shall never shrink from our duty to administer seasonable and salutary reproof upon those, which have nothing to recommend them but the perseverance of their authors in outdoing them upon the public.

We deem the subject of EDUCATION one of national importance. No nation can either obtain or preserve their freedom, without attention to it. The public morals—the public religion—and the public happiness depend directly and essentially upon the means and efficiency of the public instruction. We believe this is one of the spheres, where human exertion may be applied with the greatest hope of accelerating the progress of improvement, which characterizes our age. We cannot state, in few words, what we think has been done, and what remains to be done, in this important department of human knowledge. But we shall discuss some of its leading principles as occasion presents themselves, and shall give such intelligent and useful subjects connected with it, as we think will be useful and interesting to the public. The plan of our work is adapted to the state of society in which we live, and it has received the sanction and application of the public. We trust it will be extended in a manner to be interesting and useful to them, and at the same time honorable to our literature. These are the only conditions on which we will persevere, and the only ground on which we expect or wish for greater encouragement.

In changing the form of our work, some other improvements have been made, which deserve notice. At the suggestion and in compliance with the wishes of many of our friends, we have prepared Reviews in a larger and a fairer type, and we have excluded advertisements altogether. By this arrangement there may be a small reduction in the quantity of matter, but the convenience to the reader will, we apprehend, afford an ample equivalent.

The work will be published on the 1st and 15th day of every month. Each number will contain 40 pages octavo. It will be printed with new types on paper of a very good quality, and each number stitched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents. It will be sent to distant subscribers on the day of publication, by the mail of that day, or in any other way, they may prescribe. It will be forwarded to any part of the United States to new subscribers, upon the receipt of one year's subscription.

Published by CUMMINGS, HILLARD, & Co. for the Proprietors. All communications in any way relating to the United States Literary Gazette, are to be hereafter directed to JAMES G. CARTER, Boston.

April 1, 1825.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,**  
Washington 4th June 1825.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until the 31st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near New Castle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October 1825. They will be inspected at the manufactories, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractors.

The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per pound.

Persons desirous to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulations for inspecting them.

**GEO. BOMFORD** Brevet Col. on Ordnance Service.

Printers of the laws of the United States are desired to publish the foregoing once a week, and to transmit to this Department, with their accounts, one of the papers containing the advertisement.

June 15, 1825—24 5w





## POETRY.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Composed by Mrs. C. C. on the death of her Mother.

Here lies entombed with parent earth,  
The venerable form who gave me birth:  
Here undisturbed she rests in peace,  
Free'd from all care till time shall cease.

Departed with thy virtues long we mourn  
In fond remembrance of thy peaceful urn,  
Whilst thou art mouldering in the dust,  
We'll learn from thee in whom to trust.

Bloom Beautiful rose o'er that loved form,  
Death's unrelenting hand hath torn,  
From kindred ties her spirit fled,  
Her peaceful body's numbered with the dead.

Oh hallowed spot thou must be ever dear,  
Thy silent tenant long shall claim a tear,  
Her body moulders in the tomb,  
Her soul shall flourish in immortal bloom.

## THE POWERS OF WHISKEY.

Let others sing of castles storm'd,  
And mighty heroes slain;  
I sing what whiskey has perform'd,  
And can perform again.

The essence of this liquid fire,  
Experiences thousands here,  
Gives rest in beds of filth and mire,  
Soft as on beds of down.

Sometimes a single draught we see,  
Drives sorrow from the heart,  
And gives the system energy,  
Beyond the doctor's art.

As you're off, by envious draught,  
Put every care to flight;  
His conscience of its probing shaft,  
And kill reflection quite.

If long and freely used it shows  
What wonders it can do;  
I've seen it turn a milk white nose,  
Almost a Prussian blue!

Its magic makes the poor man rich;  
A noble of the slaves;  
It lays the rider in the ditch,  
And makes the coward brave.

It gives the gawling fancy wing,  
Makes, pride politely nod;  
It makes the peasant seem a king—  
The king a demi-god.

It banishes deformity—  
Gives vice itself a grace;  
Re-animates the languid eye,  
And smooths the wrinkled face.

It changes order to misrule—  
Makes the loquacious mute;  
It makes the witty man a fool—  
The fool a demi-bute.

And if a grave be found at all,  
For him who dies its slave,  
It asks no mournful tear to fall,  
On that neglected grave.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

AT THE CROSS KEYS,  
Main street Lexington.

By Nathaniel M. Simpson;

WHERE accommodations both for Man and Horse  
may be had, of the best the country affords, and  
at the lowest terms.

2 or 3 HACKS  
Are constantly kept for the  
accommodation of those who  
wish to hire.  
May 5th, 1825.—18-1f

## \$10 REWARD!!

Trayed or stolen, on Friday night,  
the 24th May, from Buckey's pasture  
a Dark Sorrel Horse.

4 years old, fifteen hands high, long  
legs, switch tail—the only marks perceptible  
his right and left white above the same on the hip  
a very small white spot—shoulder. I will give the  
above reward if taken out of this county and delivered  
to me in this place—or five dollars if taken in the county  
and all reasonable expenses.

JOHN CARTY, Sen.  
Lex. June 23, 1825.—25-3f

## Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED being associated  
in the education of youth do  
pledge themselves to those who may  
please to patronize their institution,  
to devote their best efforts to the  
progress and improvement of their  
pupils both in moral and literary attainments.

Classical and Scientific  
DEPARTMENT;  
Under the charge of Mr. O'Hara.

TERMS OF TUITION in this Department are as follows.

Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks;  
Scientific Instruction 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks;  
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography,  
Seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter of twelve  
weeks.

The Lancasterian School  
Will be under the same regulations as heretofore—  
with the exception of a change of the session from  
five months to twelve weeks. The terms of tuition  
will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve  
weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c.  
usually furnished in this institution.  
Tuition to be paid in advance.

WM. DICKINSON.  
CHARLES O'HARA.

June 23, 1825.—25-1f

\$100 REWARD IN CURRENCY  
WILL be given to the person who will give  
such information as will enable us to  
present to conviction, the person or persons who  
falsely entered the Shop of the subscribers on the  
morning of the 14th inst and took there from the  
sum of—Dollars in Silver, U S paper, Com-  
monwealth paper and change, Tickets.

A. LOGAN & SON.  
Lexington, May 23 1825.—21-1f

## Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
MAIN STREET.

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and  
extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware  
selected with care expressly for this market, contain-  
ing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,  
do. do. Tea do. do.  
Plates Twiflers & Muffins,  
do. Oval Dishes,  
do. Covered do. very handsome,  
do. Soup Tureens  
do. Sauce do.  
do. Bakers and Nappies,  
do. Mugs and Pitchers,  
do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers,  
do. Teapots, Sugar and Creams,  
do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers,  
do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.  
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,  
Enamelled edged and C. C. ware of every descrip-  
tion which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very  
small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Ad-  
vertiser, or for Advertisements published in that  
paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle  
their respective balances, either by payment of the  
money or giving a note. Those who do not comply  
with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## WANTED.

A GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he  
must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the  
Printer.

—ALSO—  
An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or  
Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long—Apply as above  
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## HONEY.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale at his  
Drug & Apothecary Store No. 3, Cheap-side,  
a large quantity of strained Honey by the keg or  
pound.

JAMES GRAVES.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-1f.

## Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen,  
well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and  
who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-1f.

## NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from  
Philadelphia, and is now  
opening at his Store on  
Main Street, in Lexing-  
ton, opposite the Court  
House, a choice assortment of

## GOODS,

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz:  
Super-fine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, ass'd  
Fur Cloths, Flannels and Baize, assorted.  
Figured and Plain Bombazettes do  
Denmark Satins and Silk Stripes do  
Irish and Russia Sheetings do  
Table and Russia Dispers do  
Irish Linen and Brown Holland do  
Linen and Cotton Drillings do  
Furniture Calicoes, and Gingham. do  
Cotton and Linen Cambricks do  
Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do  
Jacquet and Madras Muslins do  
Figured and Plain Book do  
Canton Crapes and Crapes Robes do  
Crape and Cotton Handkerchiefs do  
Irish Crapes and Crapes Scarfs do  
Pink Muslin Robes & White do. with coloured  
borders  
Plain and Figured Silks do  
Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do  
Bandana and Black Silk do  
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do  
Silk and Beaver Gloves do  
Na keen, Silk, Twill and Buttons do  
Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do  
Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do  
Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do  
Domestic Circassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd.  
Furniture and Domestic Checks do  
Brown and Black-cloth Cotton Sheetings do  
Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings do  
Silk Merceries and Valencia Vesting ass'd.  
Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted  
Soft Morocco and Leather Shoes ass'd.  
Best Madeira and London particular  
WINE.  
Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY.  
Best IMPERIAL  
GUNPOWDER and  
YOUNG HYSON  
TEAS  
LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE  
AND CHOCOLATE  
Anspice, Pepper, Cloves and Mace  
Nutmegs, China-van and Mustard  
Best Bengal Indigo and Patent Blacking  
Madder, Copperas and Alum  
Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted  
Window Glass and Cut Glass  
Spades and Shovels  
Cradling and Grass SCYTHES  
And a general Assortment of  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.  
Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with  
such great care, that all who may want to purchase  
will find it their interest to call.  
ALEX. PARKER.  
Lexington, June 9, 1825.—23f

STATE OF KENTUCKY.  
Campbell Circuit, Sct.  
APRIL TERM, 1825.  
Frederick Klette, complainant,  
against  
Elias P. Smith and others, Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the  
defendant E. P. Smith is no inhabitant of this Com-  
monwealth, and he having failed to enter his appear-  
ance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court,  
on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is  
therefore, order'd, that unless the said Defendant E.  
has P. Smith do appear here, on or before the first day  
of the next July term of this court and answer the Com-  
plainant's bill, the same as to him will be taken for con-  
fessed. And it is further order'd that a copy of this  
order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper  
published in this Commonwealth for two months suc-  
cessively.

A copy, teste,  
JAMES TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.

June 9, 1825.—23 9w

## HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable  
Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McQuatt.  
Lex. Sep. 23, 1824.—32-1f

## Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work

To grub and plough about 7 acres of ground  
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.  
To lay about 100 cubic yards of a stone fence.  
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part  
of the ground.  
To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or  
the load.  
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees,  
Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.  
Apply to the Superintendent C. S. Rafinesque by let-  
ters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.  
N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instal-  
ments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the com-  
pany.  
Feb. 3 1825.—5-1f.

## REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his  
SMITH SHOP to the Corner  
of Upper Street, between the Epis-  
copal and Methodist Churches, where  
he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS  
in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-  
yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all  
sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on  
hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He thanks his former friends, and  
assures them and the public that no pains shall be  
spared to make them well satisfied both in quality &  
price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith  
Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn  
the trade.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6-1f.

## SLAVES FOR SALE.

An excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between  
40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age,  
who is acquainted with quilting in a bagging factory.  
Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, April 14, 1825.—13-1f

## LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consump-  
tions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infal-  
lible, and a rival to all others, but as possess-  
ing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present pre-  
valing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to  
consumption. A timely use of these drops may be  
considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,  
Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty  
of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is  
singularly efficacious. A particular attention to  
the directions accompanying each bottle is neces-  
sary.

The following certificates from respectable gen-  
tlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined,  
to show that this composition is one which enlighten-  
ed men are disposed to regard as efficacious and  
worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Cros-  
by's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops,

we have no hesitation in recommending them to  
the public, as being well adapted to those cases of  
disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4,  
1824: James Post, of White-Creek, Feb-  
ruary, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and  
John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th,  
1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th,  
1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this oppor-  
tunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in  
commendation of your excellent Cough Drops.  
For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary  
complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak  
and my strength failing. I used many popular  
medicines, but only found temporary relief, un-  
til by a continued use of your valuable drops, I  
have been blessed with such perfect health as to  
render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.  
Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor,  
Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed  
in his own hand writing to each bill of direc-  
tions. Be particular that each bottle is encloped  
in a stero or check label, which is struck on  
the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON  
Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P.  
M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—O. &  
S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOOD-  
WIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A.  
FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS  
and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Loui-  
siville, and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Win-  
chester Ky and at the

## DRUG STORE

OF JAMES GRAVES,

Lexington, Ky.  
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar  
single; nine Dollars per doz.  
May 25th 1825.—1 year.

## Book BINDING.

ALEX. R. DRENNAN & SONS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry  
on the above business opposite the lower market house,  
Lexington. Any commissions they may be favoured  
with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and  
various colours

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the  
Colour renewed.

Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825.—6-1f

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant  
assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS  
& CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bol-  
ting Cloths—Lithorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canis-  
ters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed  
of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell as he can offer in-  
ducements.

JOHN TILFORD.  
Lexington, April 11, 1825.—15-1f

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg,  
from the Union Mills, for sale.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here.

## Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscri-  
ber,—also

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking,  
Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is  
a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful  
polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25  
per cent deduction, wholesale. For the conve-  
nience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per  
pound, without tin boxes. He has likewise for sale,  
cold pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

JOHN STICKNEY,  
near the Ky. Bank.

Lexington, Feb. 8.—6-1f

## JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER.

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)  
I S now manufacturing and keeps constantly on  
hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:  
The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel.  
The newly invented and much approved double-  
headed Steel,  
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and  
Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and  
Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without  
springs, and with private pockets.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to re-  
lieve pains in the breast,  
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers,  
Female Handbags, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,  
In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-1f

## FOR SALE 145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frank-  
fort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal-  
lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house  
and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette  
county, and an indisputable title. The above land  
being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd,  
and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the  
heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of  
the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be  
made known by him and the land shown, &c.  
GEORGE ROBINSON.  
Lex. April 1, 1824.—14-1f.

## WHISKEY

WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR  
QUALITY for sale by the  
BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN

upper end of the market house.

LEXINGTON MAY 16th 1824.—20-1f

## FOR SALE

A SMALL FARM OF  
30 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood  
of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two  
families if necessary—good water—meadows &  
orchards,—under good fence—and a sufficiency of wood  
land. Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,  
or Col. JAMES HOTTET

Lex. Apr. 1824.—21-1f

## MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public  
that he has commenced the above business in  
Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi-  
ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and  
the United States also; he flatters himself he will  
produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union  
suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers  
Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty  
per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the  
Western Country to give a preference to their own  
manufacture

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on  
hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.  
January 13th, 1825.—2-1f

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court  
of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon  
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-  
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-1f.

## LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS  
Lexington, April 6 1824.—15-1f.

## LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATT & J. O. HARRISON.

HAVE united in the Practice of the LAW in the

Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept  
in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk  
of the County court.

April 7, 1825.—14-1f.

## It must not be forgotten

THAT ONE OF THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE

\$40,000 LOTTERY

Recently drawn in the City of Baltimore, was sold at

PIKE'S OFFICE.

And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several  
other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within  
30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are  
to be found—

1 of 50,000 | 4 of 10,000  
3 of 20,000 | 5 of 5,000

Independent of a Great Number of \$4000, 3000,  
2500—2000—1000—500—&c. &c. &c.

Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only—and prizes  
will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Or-  
ders from any part of the United States will re-  
ceive the most prompt attention. If post paid, and  
addressed to

J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky.

May 12 1825.—19-1f.

## \$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Com-  
monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and con-  
viction of the person, who broke into my store-room  
in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth  
inst and took out of my money drawer about two hun-  
dred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the sub-  
scriber, the greater portion of which were seven-  
five and sixty-cent-a-half cents notes. Persons  
holding tickets for the above sums are requested to  
bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or